Page, Col	Page Co
Amusements 8	Help Wanted 18
Auction Sales Finan-	Instruction 0
cial	
Rankers & Brokers 18	Notice to Creditors 18
Bank Reports	Ocean Steamers18
Board and Rooms ?	
Brooklyn Property for	
Business Notices 6	
Dom. Sits. Wanted14 5-	
Dressmaking 9	To Let for Business
Drygoods 9 6-1	Purposes
Drygoods14 5-4	Tribune Sub'n Rates 7 5- Trust Company Re-
Employm't Agencies. P	ports18
Excursions	
Financial	
Furnished Rooms to	
Tat	Work Wanted14 1-
Furnished Houses to	NOIR MAN

#### Business Notices.

No Relaxation. The stupendous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium still continues.

During the first five months of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 458,475 Lines of Advertising

(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904. This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The official Russian reply to President Roosevelt's suggestion is expected to be printed in the "Official Messenger" to-day or tomorrow; it is also expected that Japan's decision on the place of preliminary meeting will be made within two days. —— The Emperor, a dispatch from St. Petersburg says, has approved the plan of a national assembly without more than advisory power; elections will be held this summer; it is said, and the body will meet in September. — The Japanese Emperor sumty. moned a great council yesterday, at which Japan's terms of peace presumably were discussed. —— Russian officers at Vladivostok explained the defeat of the Russian feet on the explained the defeat of the Russian fleet on the grounds of ignorance of plans, lack of preparation and inefficient crews. — José Miguel Gomez, Cuban candidate for President, was challenged to a duel by the Editor of "La Discusion"; it will probably be fought with pistois to-day. — The situation regarding Morocco shows signs of improvement, and there are indications that France and Germany will quietly settle the dispute. — Baron Fejervary was appointed Hungarian Premier in succession to Count Tisza.

DOMESTIC.—The Russian Ambassador, in the

DOMESTIC.—The Russian Ambessador, in the name of Emperor Nicholas, formally accepted Fresident Roosevelt's "offer of good will," thus beginning the direct negotiations for peace.

— The testimony of two officials of the American Asphalt Company before Secretary Taft, confirmed the statement by Mr. Loomis that the "check" transaction was a matter of that the "check" transaction was a matter of ordinary exchange. —— The American Asiatio Association protested to the President against too radical an enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws. —— The Pennsylvania Railroad flyer to Chicago broke all records, making one mile in 281-8 seconds, and arriving ahead of time, in spite of one delay of twenty-six minutes; a Lake Shore inspection train ran from Buffalo to Chicago, 526 miles, in 470 minutes. CITY.-Stocks irregular, closing firm. = Mayor McClellan asked for an explanation of the delay in stopping Sunday's flood in the subway, and it was said he might remove Commissioner Oakley from office; traffic in the subway was still stopped between 14-st. and 42d-st. —— It was learned that Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard had gone to Labrador to investigate the cause of her husband's death.——Announcement was 

Behring Strait had taken definite shape. THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Cloudy, The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 64 degrees.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

"GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP."

How far Mayor Dunne of Chicago is able to order or to forecast the platform of the next national Democratic convention does not yet appear, but the dispatches from Cleveland quoting him as predicting that the platform will contain a plank calling for the government ownership of railways is of decided interest. It at least indicates the attitude of a prominent and at present confident wing of the Democracy, and shows that the conservatives of the Parker-Belmont school won only a temporary victory last summer. Indeed, there is some reason to think that the display of "safety and sanity" was only the last expiring flicker of the old spirit of traditional Democracy, and that with Judge Parker's defeat the way was cleared for a true radical party which would find Mayor Dunne's programme entirely to its taste. Certainly nothing could give that programme more attractiveness to the average roter than resistance by the railroads of efforts for their regulation and for the effective abolition of all the secret and indirect forms of discrimination. If, either by direct opposition to legislation or by the familiar parliamentary trick of playing off one scheme against another, the next campaign comes around with nothing serious done to correct the existing abuses, we may expect to see the opposition making just such a startling bid for favor. Those who have sought to represent President Roosevelt as a radical would probably then see in his policy the bulwark of private property and individual enterprise, and wish that they had not by their own bourbonism raised a sentiment which would no longer be content with regula-

Government ownership is not likely to be less useful for a campaign cry merely because it is the symbol of an inchoate idea. The growing socialistic spirit does not trouble itself much about adapting its nostrums to practical conditions. It feels that the great common carriers are engaged in public work, and the short out to secure faithfulness in the performance of that work appeals to it, as was demonstrated in the recent Chicago campaign. Government ownership may mean a dozen things. Is the federal government or the State government going to own the railroads? Or is the ownership to be divided, and, if so, on what Japan did not erect any military works which but thirty of these dealt with buildings which

basis? Federal ownership in general would result in a momentous transformation of our institutions and the erection of a centralized power such as has never been dreamed of here. In advocating it the historic party of "State rights" would be working for the practical abolition of the States. On the other hand, State ownership would cut up our great transportation systems and interfere with commerce Who would want to see five different managements under five State owners of the Pennsylvania line between Jersey City and Chicago? It may be said that interstate commerce roads should be owned by the United States and local roads by the States, but where is the distinction to be drawn? Some of the great trunk lines are entirely within one State, holding all their external lines by stock ownership, lease or mere control by the same persons. Any attempt to apportion roads between the States and the nation would involve a maze of difficulties. So, quite aside from the basic question of the desirability, or even the safety, of putting politicians in control of these vast interests with thousands on thousands of employes, federal organization.

we are faced with the trouble peculiar to our Government ownership as a live issue would raise a vastly greater issue. It would force a decision as to the future character of our whole constitution. It would precipitate a contro versy as vital as that which resulted in the Civil The determination to buy up a railroad and put a government agent in the manager's office would be a mere detail. The real problem to be considered before buying a mile of track is what sort of government we mean to have. The government as it is can regulate the roads, but if it owned the roads they would so affect its activities in other directions as to produce a transformation the nature of which cannot be foreseen. Is the Democracy going to bring that problem upon us? And are the private owners of railways going to help

GOOD FAITH IN PEACEMAKING.

The disquieting rumor that Russia would not appoint a plenipotentiary envoy to meet the one appointed by Japan, but would send a representative void of real authority, in order to get Japan to "show her hand" before committing Russia to anything, was, we may now hope, unfounded. It seemed at the outset incredible. We have assumed from the beginning that both powers were in earnest in accepting the President's suggestions for making peace. It seemed impossible that either would commit an act of questionable courtesy toward this country, such as that which was rumored, or would give the other so much cause for suspicion and offence. Certainly Russia could not well afford to do so. If she is not exactly a suppliant for peace, she is at least much more in need of peace than is Japan. It is because of her overwhelming losses and of the hopeless outlook for her campaign that prompt negotiations for peace are urged. It must be supposed, therefore, that she is acting in good faith, and that she will send a plenipotentiary to meet the plenipotentiary of Japan. Her envoy may not be authorized to make a final treaty of peace. We suppose that, according to the usual custom, there will first be negotiated a protocol, preparatory to the final treaty making. But it is necessary for the envoys who meet for that purpose to meet on equal terms. We assume that Russia will act in good faith

in this matter, partly for the sake of her own honor and good repute and partly out of courtesy to the neutral nation whose chief of state has taken the initiative in bringing about the peace negotiations. It might be added that she would probably do so, if for no other and higher reason, because Japan is the last country in the world to be caught napping. It may be recalled that ten years ago China sent to Japan peace envoys who were not plenipotentiary. They did not succeed in their errand. Marquis Ito would not "show his hand" to them. They returned to China, and in their place Li Hung Chang was sent, with full power. To him Marquis Ito said: "Your government had no doubt the earnest de-"sire to restore peaceful relations between our "countries, yet the Ambassadors first appointed "did not seem to be seriously bent upon restor-We are plenipotentiaries "ing harmony. . "of the first rank. If our acts are not enforced "the inevitable consequences will be national "disgrace and renewed war. . . . I shall be before any of them could be stalled. An inter "able to perform what I promise. So may it be runtion of traffic on an elevated structure. "with you." There can be no question that Japanese negotiators now will be as vigilant as they were ten years ago, and as insistent upon the fullest authority and responsibility on the

part of the Russian envoys.

There is the more need of Russia's sending plenipotentiaries because there is reason to believe that the war arose largely from the awkward and ominous practice of conducting negotiations at long range from St. Petersburg. During those critical months of discussion in the latter part of 1903 and first part of 1904, delay, embarrassment and irritation resulted from the necessity of referring everything to St. Petersburg. Moreover, the "war party" was in control at that capital, and it was so out of touch with the real situation and so ignorant of actual conditions at the front that it carried the nation blundering into war. Had Baron de Rosen, at Tokio, been a plenipotentiary the war would probably have been averted. Russia will doubtless appreciate the desirability, in both the preliminary and the final negotiations, of avoiding a repetition of that error. Wherever the negotiators meet, they should meet in practical independence of both Tokio and St. Petersburg. It may be necessary to refer some great finalities to the home governments, but such should surely not be the case with every detail of procedare. The negotiators should and doubtless will be plenipotentiaries who will so know the minds of their home governments and so command their confidence as to be able to speak to each other with authority and to agree upon terms of peace the ratification of which by the home governments will not be uncertain. Good faith of that kind will be auspicious of successful negotiations and of a lasting peace.

## BASES OF NEGOTIATION.

It is not yet known what will be the terms of peace prescribed by the Japanese plenipstentiaries, or what will be the bases of the negotiations for a treaty of peace. We can only hope and expect that they will be such as will lead to the establishment of a just, honorable and lasting settlement. Meantime it may be not unprofitable to recall the sallent features of the dispute which preceded the war, since it may reasonably be assumed that Japan will at least insist upon the satisfaction of the de-

mands which she made at that time. At the end of October, 1903, Japan formulated what was called her irreducible minimum, in which she made several material concessions from her former proposals. She asked for a mutual engagement to respect the independence and integrity of the Chinese and Corean empires. She agreed to establish a neutral zone extending fifty kilometres on each side of the Corean-Manchurian boundary, into which neither party should send troops without the other's consent. For her part, she would bind herself to recognize Manchuria as outside her sphere of special interest and within the sphere of Russia's special interest, and not to interfere with the commercial and residential rights and immunities already enjoyed by Russia in Corea. On the other hand, she demanded that Russia should recognize Japan's preponderating interest in Corea and her right to give Corea advice and assistance; that Russia should agree not to impede Japan's commercial and industrial activities in Corea, and that Russia should recognize Japan's right to send troops

to Corea for the maintenance of order, provided

of Corea. After much delay and many counterproposals, Russia accepted most of these terms. but positively refused to agree to respect the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire or to permit Japan to use any part of Corea for stategic purposes. That was really the crux of the whole matter. Japan wanted Russia to treat Manchurla as she (Japan) was to treat Corea. Russia refused, taking the ground that, while she had a right to dictate how Japan should act in Corea, Japan had no right even to call into question Russia's conduct in Manchuria. Had it not been for that one point of difference, a peaceful settlement of the dispute would probably have been effected.

Now that crucial point has been disposed of in the most practical and effective way by Japan's forcible expulsion of Russia from Manchuria, or from that part of it which has chiefly been in dispute. If that disposal be regarded as an accomplished fact which is not to be undone, the other items in the old controversy may be settled without much delay, since most of them were practically agreed upon before the war. There will remain, of course, some new points, which have been brought into being by the war, such as indemnity and guarantees. Russia will doubtless dislike to pay an indemnity, yet she must recognize that as a pretty well established feature of peace settlements, as witness the Franco-German War and the Chinese-Japanese War. Equally unwelcome would be the suggestion of guarantees, such as the dismantling of Vladivostok or the not sending of warships to Asian waters. Yet she will recall that just ten years ago she took the lead in compelling Japan to withdraw from Port Arthur, although that place belonged to Japan as truly as Vladivostok does to Russia. Of course, the negotiations may be conducted upon very different lines from these, but the probability seems to be that these will be pretty directly involved. Japan entered the war, not for conquest, but to maintain the principles of national security and welfare for which she had been contending before it. It is natural to expect that she will put those same principles in the forefront of the terms of peace.

### A FLOODED SUBWAY.

The bursting of a huge water main in Parkave, on Sunday, which was the occasion of serious inconvenience to the public, was followed also by an amazing display of incompetence in the management of an important department of the city government. Nearly five hours elapsed after the accident occurred before effective steps were taken to check the deluge. Notice after notice was sent to Commissioner Oakley's headquarters by the police and the manager of the Interborough company, with next to no effect. Either nobody who had the requisite authority to act was on duty, or else nobody possessed the necessary knowledge to find the gate which commanded the ruptured main. It was confidently reported Sunday that the requisite information was at last supplied by an outsider, and not by an employe of the city. That such was the case is now denied; but no successful attempt has been made to excuse the disgraceful slothfulness which characterized the conduct of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The delay, which caused a partial interrup-tion to traffic in the subway for twenty-four hours or more, was the less excusable because Commissioner Oakley had had ample warning of the prospect of accidents of this class, and of the consequences which might be expected to ensue. Fully a year ago the Interborough company called his attention to the subject, and asked what provision he had made for dealing with such emergencies. Six months later, in the middle of December last, a 36-inch main at 86th-st. and Broadway burst and flooded the subway. Mr. Oakley was caught unprepared, however, and a suspension of travel at the scene of the accident became necessary. One lesson of that kind ought to have been enough; but it was not. The department was caught a second time in the same sort of predicament on Sunday, and it betrayed the same kind of incapacity.

The Interborough management also failed to meet the crisis as it should have done. The movement of trains ought to have been stopped ruption of traffic on an elevated structure tempts the passengers to expose themselves to peril by walking to the nearest station. Such an experience underground is beset with even greater embarrassments and dangers. It would not have been surprising if some of the patrons of the subway who were trapped underground on Sunday had been injured before they reached the street surface again. Still more blameworthy was the continued sale of tickets after through traffic was discontinued. Delay in issuing the proper instructions on Sunday led to an overcrowding of the stations, and the offer of a transfer was not always as satisfactory as the return of the nickel would have been. Even on Monday a number of persons discovered how serious was the interruption to travel only after having dropped their tickets in the box.

Still another incident which is sure to excite comment is the revelation that the subway can be easily flooded. Both the sides and roof were designed to be waterproof. Against mere leakage perhaps they are. But the chance that water under high pressure may also seek to invade the subway must also be faced. The Rapid Transit Commission should, at its earliest convenience, ascertain whether Sunday's trouble was due to bad workmanship, defective plans or something of another nature. Before more contracts are let for subway construction it is desirable to know whether a broken main is always to threaten a repetition of this week's experience.

ARE LIGHTNING RODS USEFUL!

The return of the season when thunderstorms are to be expected in abundance gives value to a report relative to the efficacy of lightning rods which is now receiving attention from foreign technical journals. The question is one about which opinion has undergone many changes, and regarding which there is not even yet absolute unanimity. Thirty or forty years ago practically everybody was a believer in the lightning rod. Then a reaction came, and profound skepticism prevailed, especially among farmers who had been swindled. At length it was perceived that a part, if not all, of the fault was with the construction and arrangement of the rod, and not with the rod itself. A bad joint or a failure to carry the lower end down to earth that was damp at all times was believed to explain the disappointments which were experienced, and it probably did account for most of them. Faith was greatly strengthened by the utterance of the British Lightning Rod Conference of 1882, which is to this day recognized as one of the most trustworthy verdicts on record and which prescribed several

new rules to be observed. Since that time fresh doubts have been felt. Occasionally, though not often, it is observed that a building in whose rods the advice of experts has apparently been followed to the letter is struck and badly damaged. Something like consternation was created in Germany about five years ago when a powder factory which had been thus safeguarded was hit. Not long afterward another investigation was started by British experts, under the au-spices of a society of architects. The committee appointed for that purpose was able to find records of five hundred strokes of lightning which had done harm in England in the four years ending with 1904. Only 115 accounts were sufficiently detailed to be at all instructive,

would menace the free navigation of the Strait | were provided with lightning rods presumably of correct construction. As it was probably impossible to ascertain the exact number of buildings which were struck but were saved from harm by their rods, it is not feasible to compute the ratio between efficacy and failure. No doubt the exceptions to the rule are relatively few. but they exist. The investigating committee proposes some modifications of existing practice, in consequence of the discovery, but not

an abandonment of the rod itself. In an introduction to the report Sir Oliver Lodge says that it is desirable to distinguish between two kinds of lightning flash-those which proceed directly to the earth from a cloud and those which come down after a transfer of electricity to another cloud. The latter, he declares, are the most mischievous. Against them there is probably no perfect safeguard except an elaborate metal cage, which would be too costly to be practicable. However, some degree of immunity from them and a much larger measure of protection from the others, he thinks, may be enjoyed if a building is suitably shielded with lightning rods.

One of the most important matters discussed by the committee is the best metal to employ for this purpose. Architects have favored copper, because it enables them to use a smaller and less conspicuous conductor than would otherwise be needed. The opinion is now expressed, however, that iron is preferable, because it offers more resistance to the electricity. The principle to be observed, it is asserted, is not to encourage the discharge too much. It is also believed to be inexpedient to bend the rod to conform to irregularities in the front of a building. The conviction of the British experts is that there is an advantage in affording a straight path. Inasmuch as lightning shows a great propensity for attacking factory chimneys and going down inside of them, it is recommended that they be provided with two rods, connected with an arch of metal over the opening. Beyond these three points the committee's report follows rather closely the policy prescribed by the conference of 1882.

On the whole, it will be seen, the latest important dictum concerning the lightning rod is that it should be retained. Improvements may be possible, and the protection which it affords is not absolute, but the benefits are great enough to make its use a judicious piece of economy.

It looks as if it might be about time for Commissioner Oakley to discover that he is ill and in need of rest, like his former colleague of the Tenement House Department, Mr. Crain.

Commissioner McAdoo agrees with Commissioner Partridge that a police captain who sends patrolmen to do carpenter and painting work on his house is not a fit public servant. The pity is that the form of procedure for dismissing such an unfaithful servant could not long ago have been so well settled that the first trial would not have been set aside by the courts.

Paradise Park seems badly in need of the angel with the flaming sword to guard its entrance.

There is consternation in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. The Attorney General has decided that the Ancients may not wear their present brave uniforms, but must array their martial forms in something not so nearly resembling the uniform of the regular army. The army swore terribly in Flanders, but reports from Boston do not indicate what the Ancients are saying.

Evidently a system of watertight compartnents is badly needed in the subway.

World events, fortunately for "Boss" Durham and the Philadelphia machinists, have directed attention elsewhere than to Philadelphia's Councils. When the smoke and the dust last lifted above the building crowned by William Penn's bronze hat the gas forces were rapidly retreating, with Mayor Weaver in hot pursuit.

Admiral Dickins's attacking squadron found that "the flag was still there" in Baltimore Harbor.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Wather Albert Negahnquet, said to be the only fullblood Indian priest in the United States, has been transferred from Eufaula, Ind. T., where he has been for two years, to Antlers. At Antlers his parishioners will be mostly Italians. Father Negahnquet was educated in Rome, and the fact that he speaks Italian fluently is the cause of the

THE SEASON'S STYLE.

Oh, dainty little maiden, with your dainty shirt-waist charming.
So fresh and crisp with frilliness in most ex-quisite laundering.
Although our adoration's great, there's something quite alarming wake up too that keeps our quite alarming
About your present make-up, too, that keeps our
glance from wandering.

Thus, as we stroll along the street in mood that's calm and pensive.
en you appear we turn our gaze upon you

calm and pensive.

When you appear we turn our gaze upon you most admiringly.

And then, though you don't know it, something makes us apprehensive.

And bids us fix a startled look upon you most inquiringly. Though life's experience has taught this is a world

of chances.

And that adventures one must face are manifold and various,
We are impressed by this year's styles, from even
passing glances,
That certain incidentals are unusually pre-

For as we gaze upon you in the costume that's so charming, We feel a thrill that penetrates o'en hearts o'erlaid with callouses, Because of—you will pardon us, but really it's alarming— The very careless way in which you're this year wearing galluses.

-(Indianapolis News.

A doctor friend of mine, writes a correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian," named M-, who was a naturalist, was once hurried up to see a charming young gentlewoman who had had the misfortune to swallow a big fly while playing lawn tennis. He brought to her a large spider, which he said would most certainly bring back the fly if she would be so brave as to swallow that One day Dr. M- received a badly scrawled note, asking him to call upon a man who was suffering from "mumps," but his ailment turned out to be of a very different nature. "I want to know why you wrote 'mumps'?" quoth the doctor, "Why, sir," came the reply, "there wasn't nob'dy i' the house as knowed how to spell rheumatiz."

His Humble Demands.—An old colored deacon in Dougherty County put up this petition recently: "Lawd, send de glery down-but not too hot in July; sen' us rain a plenty-but not enough ter drown us; en good Lawd, restrain de white man fum pizenin' de watermelons!"—(Atlanta Constitu-

The Santa Barbara (Cal.) Lighthouse has been kept by a woman, Mrs. Julia F. Williams, for thirty-eight years. In 1856 a lighthouse was erected two miles south of Santa Barbara, and President Franklin Pierce appointed Albert J. Williams to be the keeper. In 1865, near the close of the Civil War. Mrs. Williams was appointed keeper to succeed her husband, who had died. She has had the longest service of any keeper on the Pacific Coast.

Discouraging.—"How far is it from here to the next suburb?" asked the stranger in the automobile. "It's four rocky hills, two deep creeks and nine-teen policemen with stop watches," said the native by the wayside.—(Chicago Tribune. Fashions in riding seem to be changing in the

West. The Bliver Creek correspondent of "The Burns (Oregon) News" writes: "Ledies side saddles are now used here by both ladles and gentlemen.

Not in His Line.—'I suppose in your varied theatrical experience," said the matinee girl, "you have seen life in all the big cities. What is your favorite haunt?"

"Well, really," replied the sotor, "you see, haunts are not my specialty, eithough once I did play the ghost in 'Humlet.'"—(Philadelphia Press.

# About People and Jocial Incidents.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 12.-President Roosevelt has decided to defer his homegoing to Oyster Bay until after the commencement exercises at Harvard, on June 28. According to his original intention, the President planned to go home after his first visit to Massachusetts, on June 21, there to remain until June 27. Owing to the urgency of public business in Washington, the President has decided to return to the capital after his first visit to the Old Bay State. Under this arrangement he will be back at his desk in Washington on the morning of June 23 and will remain here until the evening of June 28. He will reach Oyster Bay, after the exercises at Cambridge, on June 29.

A large delegation of Southern cotton mill operators, representing the American Asiatic Association, called on the President to-day to lay before him a petition for a revision of the immigration laws now operating against the Chinese. Secretary Hitchcock presented a delegation from

Muskogee, Ind. T. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass., a classmate of the President at Harvard, called to introduce Mrs. Hart. When the President goes to Cambridge the latter part of this month, Professor and Mrs. Hart will give a reception in his honor

Secretary Loeb to-day wrote a letter to the Mayor of Savannah, Ga., informing him that it would be impossible for the President to visit that city on his Southern trip next fall.

Among the callers during the day were Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister: Secretaries Taft, Morton and Shaw, Attorney General Moody, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, and General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army.

#### THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 12.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay are expected in Washington next Friday, when their residence will have been closed three months to a day. It is possible, however, that on reaching New-York they will decide to go directly to their summer home on Sunapes Lake. Secretary Taft left this morning for West Point, to attend the commencement exercises, and after a visit | Harbor for the season. to Ohio, will return to Washington on Saturday.

Secretary Morton returned to Washington to-day and resumed his duties at the Navy Department. The Secretary will spend several days a week in New-York, to familiarize himself with his new interests in that city, until July 1, when he will transfer the naval portfolio to his successor, Charles J. Bonaparte.

#### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has returned to New-York from Biltmore, N. C., where she has been making a prolonged stay with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. Her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, sail to-day for New-York from the other side, and on their arrival here will go to Bar Harbor for the summer

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sr., who arrived the other day from Europe, has gone to stay with her sister, Mrs. Stephen Olin, at Mount Kisco. W. K. Vanderbilt is expected over here some time next month on his yacht, the Valiant.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and their daughters are in London, at Claridge's, for several weeks' stay, and as they are afterward to visit Paris, take the waters at Homburg, and the so-called after cure at St. Moritz, it will, according to pres-

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

ent arrangements, be late in the season before they

arrive in Newport, if, indeed, they get there at all. Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Low leave town this week and go for the summer to their &

place at Seabright. W. Storrs Wells has sailed for Europe, to join Mrs. W. Storrs Wells on the Continent. Their daughter Natalle, who married Harry T. Peters the other day, is likewise in Europe with ner hus

Mrs. F. O. French, who has been staying with her son-in-law and daughter, Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, in England, returned here on Saturday, and spent Sunday at Tuxedo. She starts this week for Newport. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt crme down from Sagamore Lodge, in the Adirondacks, where she had been entertaining a house party, to meet her mother. Alfred Vanderbilt still re-

mains in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Clarence W. Mackay will entertain on Saturday next all the children of the Roslyn Public School, some six hundred in number, at Harbor Hill, her country place on Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson have returned to town from Saratoga, where they have been spending several weeks, and will start in a day or two for Newport to spend the summer. Their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson jr., who have been in London for some time, are expected here at the end of the week and will also be at Newport during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt did not foin their yacht North Star either at Queenstown or at Liverpool, but at Southampton last week, and have started on a cruise along the coast of Norway and Sweden before proceeding to Kiel for the regatta.

Henry Rogers Winthrop has left town for his ountry place near Jericho, Long Island, where he will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincless are at Ba

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, with their elder children, sall to-day to spend the summer abroad and tour the Continent in motor cars.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew are booked to sail for England on Saturday. The Senator had planned to go abroad earlier, but, like George Gould, has been detained here until now by the Equitable troubles.

Mrs. J. Hood Wright will spend the summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, who are now at their country home, at Hunt's Point, will go to Bar Harbor for July and August.

Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray at Briarfield, their place near Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt have gone abroad for the summer, and will not return until late in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller go to Cleveland on Thursday for the summer.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Payster and her daughters will sail soon for Europe, where they will pass the summer. They are now at Bernardsville, N. J.

## DR. MUNGER RESIGNS.

Tommy had been in school only a short time, but his teacher had already begun to teach him about birds. He talked birds unceasingly. Tommy's papa had bought an automobile. He talked "autos. A beautiful bird flew up in a tree in front of Tommy and his papa one day, while they were out for a ride. "Oh, papa!" cried the youngster. "There goes an atomoboriole!"

There is not much of interest in Park Row when the newspaper offices discorge their armies of night workers, but recently a horse has served to liven up the scene with his curious antics.

The animal is never tied. He wanders up and down the row, picking up a piece of orange peel here, an apple core there, and generally enjoying himself. His driver appears, whistles, and the horse pulls up to the curb, turns about and backs the wagon up ready for its load of papers.

The other night it saw in the distance the finest pile of orange peel it had ever seen, and made for it straightway. The fact that the pile was salable oranges did not deter it in the least. Only when the owner of the pushcart discovered Sir Dobbin munching his wares did the horse realize it was trespassing. And even then it is a question whether it did. It walked away with the most ag-grieves expression ever seen on a horse in Park

There was an amusing incident the other day at one of the large express offices in Manhattan. A large load of boxes was on a truck, which two employes started to wheel across the street. wheels of the truck caught in a car track, and the truck was tipped over. A large box happened to strike just right and burst open. The box was jammed full of sausages of all shapes and sizes, jammed full of sausages of all shapes and sizes, and they spread in every direction. A howl went up from the pedestrians on the sidewalk, and one son of the Emerald Isle was heard to remark: "Howly Moses! I thought thim was snakes, and I had taken a drap too much!"

The transferring of affections from an absent person to some object associated with him, but left behind, was well illustrated recently by an uncouth but kind hearted local butcher, whose son had enlisted in the navy. He was exceedingly proud of the boy, who, by the way, was an only son. About a month after the boy had left home his mother came across an old pair of trousers which the boy had left behind. They were lying about the house when espied by the father, who pleked them up and exclaimed, "Them's a d-n sassy pair of pants, ain't they, Mathildy?"

A group of sailors on coastwise vessels were gathered on an East River pier recently and got to spinning yarns, as sailors usually do when they are together long. "The absent mindedest man I ever hearn tell

of used to live down in Maine," said one old tar. "He was so blamed absent minded that he used to fergit his name. The peepul of the town war on to him all right and had lots of fun with him. "One day he went to the postoffice and asked if there was enny mall fer his'n folks. 'What's your name?" asked the postmaster. Old Hall-his name was Hall-was stuck. He scratched his head. but it was no use and started to go home. Just outside the door he met an old friend, who said: 'Good a'ternoon, Mr. Hall.' The old man rushed pellmell into the postoffice, singing out at the top of his voice, 'Hall! Hall! That's my name! Got any mail fer the Halls?"

"Old Hall and his wife were just starting out to "Old Hall and his wife were just starting out to take a drive one day, and they had forgot the hitching rope. Old Hall said he'd fetch it, so he went to the barn. He had been gone a deuce of a while, so his wife thought, when he came round the corner of the house toting an old sawhorse. His wife got the rope.

"That old fellow did all kind of queer things. He'd just as likely grab his wife's frying pan when he was going to milk the cow as the milk pail. His wife hit the nail on the head when she said: I never can tell, when I send Jim for a needle that he won't show up with a pickaxe."

#### ROBERT D. WRENN MARRIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Nahant, Mass., June 12 .- Miss Grace S. Dabney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Dabney, of Boston, was married to-day to Robert D. Wrenn, formerly lawn tennis champion of America, and a member of the New-York Racquet Club. Miss Dabney is a well known amateur actress and a member of the Vincent Club. The ceremony was performed by Bishop William Lawrence, and the bride was given in marriage by her father. Miss bride was given in marriage by her father. Miss Rosamond Saltonstall was maid of honor, and the bridesmalds were the Misses Eleanora Sears, Dorothy Forbes, Constance Amory, Elsie Carr and Hannah Stevenson. G. L. Wrenn, jr., who represents the firm of Wrenn Brothers in Boston, acted as best man. The ushers were George Adee, E. Townsend Irvin, Albert Fish and William A. Larned, of New-York; Andrew Sage, of Albany; Chester Crapin Rumrill, Samuel Babcock, and the bride's brother, Alfred S. Dabney, jr. Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Nahant Club.

MR. FAIRBANKS SENDS CONTRIBUTION. From The Pleasanton (Kan.) Herald.

## No Longer a Member of Yale Corporation-Gift of \$10,000. New-Haven, Conn., June 12.—After a special meet

ing of the Yale University Corporation, held this afternoon, it was announced that the Rev. Dr. Theodore T. Munger, senior member of the corporation, had resigned. The corporation accepted the resignation with deep regret. Dr. Munger was graduated from Yale in the class of '51, and was elected fellow of the corporation in 1887.

A gift of \$10,000 was reported from Mrs. William H. Huribut, of New-York City. This money is to be used in the interest of the Yale Infirmary. A room will be set apart as the Hurlbut room, in memory of William H. Huribut, of the class of '60 The corporation voted to appoint Charles C. Haight, of New-York City, architect in charge of plans to make an addition to the university library, with funds given the university for that purpose about two years ago. The corporation voted the following new appointments:

William S. Johnson and Walter M. Adriance, instructors in rhetoric; Seth E. Moody, Howard D. Newton and Paul M. Butterfield, assistants in chemistry; Dr. C. B. Rice, instructor in applied electricity; Luther C. Weeks, assistant in mathematics; Carl O. Johns, assistant in chemistry; Philip H. Mitchell, assistant in physiological chemistry, and W. L. Hall, of the United States Bureau of Forestry, lecturer on tree planting.

"HELLOED" A SONG AND GOT THE JOB

#### Singer Who Could Not Get to Rehearsal Performs for Conductor Over Telephone.

On the strength of having heard her sing over the telephone, Dunbar Johnston, cholrmaster of the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Man hattan, decided to engage a certain young woman as soprano soloist for a church entertainment. He is now a firm advocate of the telephone as an aid to busy men, even choirmasters. The young woman was not able to appear at re

hearsal, and Mr. Johnston was too busy to cal upon her, so he went into a telephone booth and called up the singer. He had never heard her voice and requested her to give him an idea of what shcould sing. Talking over some of the pieces, Mr. Johnston requested the singer to hum the air of a Johnston requested the singer to hum the air of a selection with which he was not familiar. She sur-prised him by bursting forth into song. This piece was followed by several others.
"I could hear every word and tone distinctly," said Mr. Johnston. "I felt as if I were listening to a concert. I engaged the singer immediately."

#### GIFT OF \$50,000 FOR SWARTHMORE. Philadelphia, June 12.-Dr. Joseph Swain, presi-

dent of Swarthmore College, announced to-day that Morris L. Clothier, of this city, a member of the class of '90, has given \$50,000 to the college to endow a professorship in physics. This gift is a part of the \$600,000 endowment undertaken three years ago, when Dr. Swain became president of the college. The three year period ends to-morrow, and only \$8,200 is yet to be obtained.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on

Colonel J. J. Astor.
Robert L. Cutting.
Carl Seligmann.
Rear Admiral Cooper, U.
S. N.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps
Dodge.
Lieutenant G. R. Fortescue.
Mr. and Mrs. Issae Guggenheim.
Mr. and Mrs. Max Kaskel.
William A. Larned.

These

Those sailing to-day on the Caronia are Miss Katherine Barbey.
General and Mrs. John Gill.
Mr. and Mrs. Granger Farwell.
Mr. and Mrs. Randolph
Guggenheimer.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Inman.

#### WHO COULD BLAME THEM? From The London Globe.

From The London Globe.

A Paris newspaper relates an amazing story, which most people will probable regard rather 15 an example of the ben trovato than of strict fact. According to the story, an automobile proceeding from Mantes to Rosny met a herd of fifty horses being led to a neighboring fair, and stopped so as not to cause a stampede. But the horses seem to have instinctively recognized the rival of their species, and without more ado set on the machine in a bedy, kicking it to pieces. The chauffeur was with difficulty got out of the melée unindured.

## A MILD REBUKE.

Worcester, Mass., June 12—Charles M. Thayer, treasurer of the Hoar Memorial Fund trustees, received to-day a check from Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks as his personal contribution to the memorial which the trustees are to erect in Worcester to Senator George Frisule Hoar, Many voluntary contributions are coming in daily from people of every sect and creed in Worcester.

From The Pleasanton (Kan.) Herald,
The cock eyed Bohemian of Centerville is a dead duck in the pond. By his vote against woman suffirage he placed his wife and mother below the level of a dago or a Hottentot. But perhaps he never had a mother—"jest growed up," like Topsy. Poor, weak bigot! Lost to every impulse for elevating the mother pond. By his vote against woman suffirage he placed his wife and mother below the level of a dago or a Hottentot. But perhaps he never had a mother—"jest growed up," like Topsy. Poor, weak bigot! Lost to every impulse for elevating damn him, and he will be hissed by generations yet unborn.